

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

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TRANSITION

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TRANSITION is written and edited by inmates and ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries with ensured anonymity, if desired, and with complete editorial freedom.

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NOTES AND OTHER CLUTTER

The long delay between the second and third issues was due primarily to the intrusion of final exams at the university. Also, one of our editorial people got tossed into the bucket for three months by Saskatchewan's recently-appointed Ombudsman. So it goes: two of the rigors of the good life.

Two important changes will be taking place, effective with our next issue.

In the interest of using Transition as an instrument of dialogue between inmates and corrections workers at every level, we have decided to provide space for corrections workers to air their view on corrections. The terms to corrections workers will be the same as those extended inmates and ex-inmates; anonymity if desired.

We here are aware that the government demands silence from the lesser ranks of the civil service as a condition of employment. We consider this to be a form of muzzling contrary to the best interests of the public, to say nothing of it being a violation of a fundamental right to freedom of speech and publication---no man should have to give up such rights just to keep a job. We hope the corrections workers will take up the opportunity we are trying to provide, as the inmates have done, and make of Transition a bridge to increased understanding and improved correctional practices.

In effort to make Transition self-supporting, effective after our third monthly issue, courtesy copies will be curtailed except to inmates and ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries abd and media.

This is in keeping with the original agreement with the Saskatchewan Corrections and Criminology Association.

For the convenience of those who wish to continue receiving copies of Transition a subscription is enclosed.

Subscriptions are \$6.00 per year.

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Beginning this month we shall be soliciting organizations throughout the province to purchase subscriptions which can be sent to inmates. This need has grown from three things; the inability of the inmates in general to purchase their own, the increasing requests from inmates for copies, and the increasing cost of satisfying these requests. Interested organizations can obtain details by writing or calling the Saskatoon address on page one.

Editorial

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Since early 1971 the Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs has had an escapade going which it calls the Senate Enquiry into the Parole System. To date, it has not filed a public report of its findings and recommendations, nor does it expect to in the near future. According to Senator Earl Hastings, one of its more prominent members, the Enquiry panel may never file a report.

If the parole system wasn't such a rats'-nest of fascism, gross self-seeking, and bureaucratic viciousness, all directed at parolees and prisoners, we wouldn't care. We would be prepared to write off the National Parole Service as just another government agency that has flopped and died but as yet hasn't been buried. But it is such a rats'-nest, and far from having died, it seems to be thriving, though certainly not to the ultimate benefit of prospective parolees, parolees, or, by extension, the public.

Testimony at the Senate Hearings during the past two years repeatedly emphasizes one major

4/ reason for the failures, frustrations, and dissatisfaction spawned by the present parole system. This, quite simply, is that the National Parole Service is in every respect, except that it comes under the nominal aegis of the Solicitor General's Department, operated as a body separate from every other corrections agency and institution in the country. As if this wasn't bad enough, the NPS makes no serious effort to maintain informative contact with the field, either in informing the institutions of its policies or in keeping abreast of institution programmes. As a result, both handicap themselves by working in the vacuum of each other's ignorance. We need not ask, if the professionals don't know what they are doing, then how possibly can their prisoners? If the professionals can't agree on the criterion for rehabilitation, how possibly can prisoners and parolees be expected to meet them?

And who is blamed when a parole is denied or suspended or revoked? Why, that ever-available scapegoat, the brutal conniving criminal, of course!

The Senate's Enquiry has served one useful function. It has shown clearly the deplorable confusion, lack of communication, and departmental self-seeking that has made of parole a cause for crime rather than a cure. For this we thank the Senate. It has confirmed what most cons knew already.

.....Regina Letter

I have been home on parole since October 1970 trying to establish a Halfway House After-care Centre for Native Canadians being released from incarceration. However, this does not seem to be needed by society at this time. We even formed our own Society and from numerous public and private sources were unable to obtain funds. What can we do?

I read in the last issue of the Transition about Jean-Pierre Goyer being a victim of his job. I agree, adding that I thought he was doing a "super" job. He apparently forgot about the Government's murderous bureaucracy, also that one must not rock the proverbial boat or step on any toes. He also forgot that "the criminal is a much-needed part of our sick society". It looks like the statement made by MP Frank Howard is true, "that rehabilitation is only a paper word."

Question: Why does it take 4800 Canadian Penitentiary Servicemen plus 385 National Parole Servicemen, which totals 5185, to look after 7800 Federal prisoners and parolees, to say nothing of the policemen, doctors, lawyers, who also make part of their livings from said criminals. So really criminals are not as bad as everyone says, are they? If a criminal did what the Government does to its electorate, he would go to prison for a long time. Of this I am certain. But the swindle keeps rolling along by misleading its electorate with commissions and task forces. Is apathy or naivete the reason so many people are

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hoodwinked? It was announced last month that the Federal Government's grants were stopping at the end of March 1973 for the John Howard Society's Halfway House in Regina. The John Howard Society's primary goal was working with hardcore cases.** Could the reason be that the Government did not have enough say in the operation of the Halfway House or was it because the John Howard Society was having minor success?

Something else I question is why is the Government so reluctant to employ men who are experienced rounder-wise, jail-wise, because they have been there? Most of the textbook geniuses in the sociology, criminology, penology, and corrections field have no practical experience, they are exactly what I said (textbook geniuses). Why is the Government so reluctant to hire ex-criminals who have cleaned up their acts, when anyone with a little sense knows that these men could prove to be invaluable if given the opportunity. Could one reason be that these people could care less whose toes they stepped on or whose feathers they ruffled. They know that if they want to see some changes made in the corrections field, they will have to tell it like it really is. Let's look at it from the humanitarian aspect (and I ask you how else can you look at it). They may be sick thinking humans, but nonetheless, humans. So if everyone involved really wants to see some changes made in the corrections and criminology field, we will have to step on toes, ruffle feathers, and rock the proverbial boat, and anything else necessary to gain

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lasting results. If Canada wants to become one of the leaders in rehabilitation of criminals in the world, then let's start dealing with major problems.

Why are natives going to prison in seemingly uncontrollable number and why is the recidivism rate increasing? The answers are many---apathy - naivete - environment - people forever generalizing - failure to recognize their responsibilities - government brainwashing - loss of pride. Does institutionalization breed a feeling of equality? Also a false sense of security.

Question: Is the establishment falling victim of its very own product? In Saskatchewan with a Native Canadian population of 73,478 or less than 10% of the total province's population, the Native Canadian male inmate population for the three Saskatchewan institutions is 46.6%. This is appalling! In Pine Grove Woman's Institution the population, I am told, fluctuates between 90% and 98%. If the trend continues for 10 more years, the Native Canadian will be the only one doing time, or getting caught.

I only hope that the Native Canadians rise to the occasion and regain their stripped "pride". Why should a whole race of people have to suffer for the actions of a handful? I hope and pray that the ex-prisoners can show the incarcerated that there is something better than wasting parts of their lives in prison. It will be a tough battle but once they have direction, it will be a piece of cake. I would really like to see the Native

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Canadians show society and their own people what they are really made of.

Stanley J. Klyne

****Ed. Note:** Reportedly, contrary to choosing hard-core cases, only those thought most likely not to recidivate, halfway house or no halfway house, were chosen in order that statistical success could be demonstrated. A full article on the operation is scheduled for our next issue.

THE EX-CON IN CORRECTIONS

NATIVE COURT COUNSELLING SERVICE

by Ray Deschamps

The Native Court Counselling Service, working in conjunction with the Native Alcohol Council, gives necessary help in the counselling of Native people regardless of status, tribe or creed. The Courtworker is hired and supervised by the Center and ensures that court work duties are carried out to the best knowledge and ability of the worker involved.

The following are the functions of the courtworkers. He provides:

- 1) Knowledge and familiarity with legal rights and aspects of a person who is charged with an

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offence;

- 2) Explanations of the meanings and workings of the law;
- 3) Aid in the preparation of pre-sentence reports, ensuring that the background of the individual charged is accurately presented;
- 4) Assistance to Probation Officers, and in some cases responsibility for individuals on probation;
- 5) Institution visitations to keep in contact with persons incarcerated;
- 6) Responsible aid to young Natives in reform or training schools;
- 7) Help to find accommodation for people released from institutions;
- 8) Assistance to after-care officers, and when needed acts as an after-care officer in providing immediate aid to people just released or paroled;
- 9) Maintains close contact with other service agencies in the area, such as the John Howard Society;
- 10) Information programmes through workshops and seminars and any other means which aim to end the arrest and detention cycle;
- 11) Legal advice in remote areas where it is otherwise unavailable or not easily obtained.

As courtworker for the Saskatoon area it is my job to help, not only the Native, but white people as well. The thing and things I am doing are very important to my people because the biggest majority of Native people do not know their rights or the court-room procedure. At least 95% of the people going through the courts are involved in and around alcohol. There are

many potential alcoholics appearing in court daily, but few would admit it. As courtworker it is up to me to try and help the people involved in the best way I can. I refer a lot of people to our Native Alcohol Counselling Centres, which are full most of the time. There is very good cooperation by the judges and prosecutors, because they too realize that alcohol has become quite a problem among our Native people. They also contribute a great deal in making the courtworker Project work.

The other agencies such as probation officers, Social Services, John Howard Society, Legal Aid lawyers, Legal Assistance clinics, and Parole Officers are all available to the Native courtworkers.

Native people do not communicate readily with non-native people. The common refrain heard throughout most courtrooms from those who come into contact with Natives is, "I couldn't get him to talk to me." It takes time to win over their trust. The courts do not have the time to do this. Native courtworkers have no difficulty on communicating. Speaking from the ex-con's point of view, I can say that I have the advantage over some of the people I work with, because I have been there and know what it is really like. I'll never be able to live down the fact that I have a record for the rest of my life, but hopefully some day, that too, may be rectified.

OSKANA CENTER: Fact or Myth?

The convict in the Sask. Pen'y. knows little or nothing of the Community Correctional Center, named Oskana Center, set up in Regina as a satellite unit for the pen'y. Besides the fact of its existence, little is known but rumour.

While Oskana was originally planned to hold fifteen convicts, there are only about five or six in residence. # Those five or six seem to be well cared for by the eight staff members which cost the government between \$100,000 and \$125,000 a year in salary. Added to this is the cost of maintenance and upkeep which must run about \$25,000 to \$50,000. We can see that the government cares for its convicts. But we wonder whether the institution is like-minded.

How does one get to this veritable paradise? No one really knows. It is one of the best kept secrets of this institution. Originally the unit was to help people from within the walls. As far as this writer knows only one or two of the five people present have been sent from Sask. Pen'y. The rest went from the already minimum security farm camp complex outside the walls.

After about a year of operation we feel that there should be more known by both the convict and the citizen. It would be a good program if the unit worked as it was set up to do and at the capacity at which it was originally intended. Why is the institution dragging its heels? Or is it? Nobody knows. Mr. Ellis, esteemed controller of our lives and Director of our present home,

do you know, and, if so, then what is happening??

* Ed. Note: It is our understanding that some inmates have transferred to Oskana from Stcney Mountain, something of which inmates in PA would be unaware. Staff-inmate ratio, however, is still ridiculous, wasteful, and unnecessary ---another case of providing the most help where the least is needed.

GRIERSON CENTER: How to Do Time and Stay Human

The first article on the Grierson Center, the Edmonton Community Corrections Center, will deal with the physical aspects only. In future articles I shall attempt to go into the sociological, psychological, and reformation ideals of this jail with no bars or walls.

Ideally-situated in the downtown area of Edmonton, Grierson is a large rambling boarding house known to many as the old Mountie bucket. I say ideally-situated, because of the easy access to bus lines, Canada Manpower Centre, shopping malls, and people; especially, people.

The centre at present will house about fifty inmates, most of whom live in two to three-man rooms. One area is cordoned off to house transient

parolees and short-timers. This is the cubicle section.

We pick our room-mates, and are responsible for the cleanliness of our own rooms, person and clothes. An automatic washer and drier help tremendously in the latter; full shower and bath-rooms help in the personal hygiene, plus the usual mop, broom, and garbage can paraphernalia that is a constant in jail for the maintenance of the floors.

A fully-modern cafeteria with two civilian cooks has to be the biggest factor in keeping the bitching to a minimum, because the food can cause a multitude of problems in any institution. Here there are no problems gourmet-wise.

The chain of command follows a pattern; i.e., a Director, JC. Ryan---a good straight-thinking administrator aided by three ex-keepers (they have to alter their thinking as much as we do). Personally, I think it bugs them when they can't hear the clank of doors and the rattle of keys, but they are slowly coming around to being counsellors. Then they have seven junior counsellors who are here to assist and advise at any time. The seven, two are women, hired by the Director are straight from the street. I would guess their qualifications vary but for the most part they have some knowledge of psychology and/or social work.

We have an inmate committee to liaise which is about as effective as any committee in jail.

The primary function of Grierson is the emphasis on employment. Everyone here is

encouraged to seek some form of gainful employment. The city of Edmonton is presently booming and this helps account for 95% of the inmates here being employed.

The average rate of wage is approximately \$3.00 per hour. I suppose this will give us some insight into the problems and benefits of living in close proximity in a community as a citizen.

The work program is covered by work passes, and in the future will be covered by National Parole Service day paroles.

The social life here is somewhat restricted but we can upon request obtain two 48-hour passes per month. Three evening passes per week from 7:30 to 11:30 enable us to socialize adequately. Of course, violations of these passes result in disciplinary action amounting to forfeiture of evening passes or extra cleaning in the evenings. Flagrant violations will result in the offender being sent back to the pen'y. from which he came.

BEST PET IN CORRECTIONS

At least four Community Correctional Centers are operating between Winnipeg and Vancouver. They have some advantages and they have some drawbacks.

The advantages came about pretty well despite the way they are administered, and none of these advantages are available to the same degree in any

other institutions in the country.

Some of them: contact with street people, contact with realistic job demands and responsibilities---in short, contact with the rewards, the satisfactions, and the responsibilities that all the social workers, judges, and various corrections riff-raff tell us are the values and fruits of the good life in Canada.

Community resistance to the Corrections Centers and halfway house programs in general is still considerable. "We don't want those people in our neighborhood" is one of the loudest cries that go up when creation of a halfway house is suggested. The most ironic example of this sort of nonsense occurred recently in Saskatoon when establishment of an Alcoholic Treatment Center was announced. In the wake of the wave of protest from neighborhood residents the Center's Director dryly observed that the house chosen as the treatment center had formerly been a boot-legger's. Of course, everyone is supposedly free to express their own opinion, however foolish or misguided it may be.

One of the best bets in corrections so far is the employment of ex-cons as counsellors, court-workers, and program developers and coordinators, especially in halfway house operations. Time and again in the last ten years ex-cons have consistently shown themselves to be effective in these roles. Professional social workers are eventually going to have to accept that they haven't all the answers and, if their performance record is any indication, they're going to have to accept that

they have damn few of them. They are the group which most resists use of comparatively unschooled ex-con help, if only because a few ex-cons able to help themselves and others like themselves make BS out of the social worker rationale that cons and ex-cons are all supposed to be sick and need treatment and correction (by social workers).

The effectiveness of ex-cons in corrections is not only an editorial opinion or piece of wishful thinking; it is a well-researched conclusion. Another well-researched conclusion is that most social worker types and their methods are a waste in corrections by the time a client has been through the mill all the way into the pen'y.

In sum, then, the Community Correctional Centers are only going to be as good as the people who staff them and as effective as the community will permit. If they are a failure, blame will rest squarely on the public and the corrections professional. The inmates can't be blamed this time. The Centers can be a success, and most cons are aware of this. As foolish as some might think it, a lot of cons do know what's good for them.

LET THEM EAT CAKE

Not so long ago the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix printed an article about the new inmate messhall just opened in Sask. Pen'y. In a manner most mouth-watering the article dwelt on all of the good things inmates get to eat in their new messhall. As if to make things all the better, the inmate meal was compared to that fed staff on the same day. The reporter was perturbed that inmates appeared to have better meals than the staff. All that can be said to this is that staff salaries average over \$7000 a year: if they want better meals they surely can afford to buy their own.

In response to the Star-Phoenix article one North Battleford resident complained that inmates ate better than she did. The woman was on Social Assistance. Feeding an inmate less will not make Social Assistance more. That she must eat less than an adequately balanced diet is indicative of the disgracefully inadequate Social Assistance in this country. Actually the presence of many inmates in the penitentiaries is indicative of the same. But this is beside the point here.

There are a couple of facts which are matters of public record which would have made the Star-Phoenix story a little more realistic.

Fact One: By feeding inmates in a messhall the penitentiary service saves money. During the first year of operating its messhall in Stoney Mountain, the Food Services department there cut its food bill by over 25%. This information can be found in the Penitentiary Service's Annual

Report for that year. They were very proud of this saving. Why, is the puzzle? All they were doing was admitting that for the forty or so years previously they had been squandering public money. But only convicted criminals are condemned for their pasts; so this waste must be OK.

Fact Two: Because inmates can be fed faster in a messhall, they can be hustled back into the shops faster. In Stoney Mountain, the administration discovered that it could get 1-3/4 hours more work each day out of the inmates. Needless to say, inmates weren't given more money for the extra time.

We're not saying the use of messhalls is a bad thing for inmates. On the contrary, they're a fine improvement. Very few people like to eat alone day in and day out for years on end. Inmates are no exception. Also, inmates know that the extra time to work in the shops is beneficial because it means that at least one work habit, that of a consistent seven- or eight-hour work day, doesn't fall by the wayside as institutionalization sets in.

Inmates learned long ago that when a new policy is put into operation it benefits the prison system and its staff as much or more than the inmates. The public should be aware of this too.

PUBLICITY HOUNDS IN POLITICS

When a new prison program is announced in Ottawa, an enterprising reporter usually asks an Opposition member in the House of Commons for an opinion. Lately, whenever news from Ottawa has been dull, somebody calls up Opposition member Eldon Woolliams for his opinions on happenings in corrections. Mr. Woolliams, self-styled expert on corrections and the community, can always be depended on to say something worth printing, that is, worth printing from the media's point of view.

Mr. Woolliams tells us that Temporary Leaves of Absence for federal prisoners are very bad things because the prisoners run amok in the community when they get loose. For every one that might be said to do this sort of thing, even remotely, a thousand do not. There is a lower crime incidence among men on TLA's than among the general public.

Mr. Woolliams tells us that federal prisons should be built as far away as possible from urban areas. Not a single professional penologist or criminologist in the country would agree with him. The Attica prison riot, which most people would prefer to ignore, was largely sparked by the prison's remoteness from the prisoners' homes and the prison staff's remoteness from the cultural realities and backgrounds of these homes. The Mohr Report on Maximum Security Institutions, the Archambault Report done in the late 30's,

and the Ouimet Report of more recent years ---all of these condemn the practice of putting prisons out in the sticks.

In the news again, Mr. Woolliams made a statement which indicated some of the sense of responsibility one expects from MP's but rarely gets. Mr. Woolliams called for a reduction in sentences for soft drug trafficking and importing. The latter carries a minimum seven-year sentence whether the guilty has a bushel or a pinch of marijuana. Good for Mr. Woolliams!

But alas, a closer look, and, lo, his statement turns out to be for reason other than concern about the obvious injustice. It seems the son of one of Mr. Woolliams' more prominent and influential constituents had been recently busted for just this beef. Well, nobody ever said the laws were made with justice-for-everyone in mind. To give credit where it's due, Mr. Woolliams did make a good suggestion, even if it was for the wrong reason.

It is said of Alberta that its judges and magistrates, besides often being ex-cops, hand out so many two-year plus sentences because the province is trying to keep the cost of its jails low (any sentence of two years or more sends the convicted to a federal pen'y.) Mr. Woolliams is the sort of MP one could reasonably expect from such a province.

Given: That Mr. Woolliams is an irresponsible reactionary. What troubles us are not the statements he makes. What troubles is that the press prints them. Journalists should know better. Politicians are expected to be publicity hounds,

especially if they're in the Opposition. Journalists have a more fundamental obligation to the public than a politician because media doesn't merely reflect the supposed feelings of a specific segment of the population, media creates these feelings. The notion that media merely satisfies information and entertainment needs of the public is pious nonsense. If this was so, Mr. Woolliams would be featured on the Comics page between B.C. and Alley Oop. We do not, therefore, so much condemn Mr. Woolliams for his statements, we condemn the media which by printing them makes them inflammatory.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Probably no inmate would say prison life can't have its laughs. This is a human side to a nasty situation which most people cannot or will not accept, but quite often it is this side which makes the thing bearable. Every waking moment isn't geared to reforming by any means, although quite a few of the staff are deluded by their own sense of self-importance, albeit usually misplaced, into thinking it is.

Like most humor in this society it is sometimes rough, sometimes ironic, sometimes downright vicious, and almost always aimed at an individual staff member or inmate. There was the staff member

who brought his coat into the prison for minor repairs. When next it was put in the water it sank like a stone. There was the staff member who brought his truck into the prison for minor repairs and who discovered later that the temper had disappeared from its springs. There is in Sask. Pen'y. the administrator who, when he brings his car into the prison for repairs, delegates a custody man to guard it while the inmates do the work. The humor here is not only in the administrator's fear---quite justified---but in the waste of taxpayer's money. Waste of money is always good for a laugh, not because the inmates are all that irresponsible but because the staff justify their waste with such ridiculous and righteous arguments. In the name of rehabilitation, crime is committed. Inmates do truly enjoy seeing that.

The farce to be found in some rehabilitative programs is sometimes monstrous. There was, for instance, the six-week carpentry course inspired by someone ordering a two-hole outhouse for his cottage. Building it was the program, the inmates who participated received certificates, and the Industries administration received statistical plaudits, if not for the value of the course, then at least for their imagination. And the course was of educational value. Some inmates, who had been raised in cities, had never seen an outhouse before.

Every prison has its legends of past stupidities and embarrassments. They may not help keep people honest, but they do help keep them sane.

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Please make all cheques or money orders payable to

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Saskatoon, Sask.

NOTE FOR OUR READERS

This issue marks the third and last free issue we shall be able to send to members of the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Corrections and Criminology Association.

We would like to be able to continue sending free issues but we simply haven't the money. Most of our people out here are students or unemployed. Most of those inside are poorer. We have no government subsidy, we find becoming a charity distasteful and ignominious. Therefore, our main sources of operating funds are our subscriptions, and our too often empty pockets. Be this as it may, we shall continue to put out Transition.

At this point we would again like to thank the Saskatchewan Corrections and Criminology Association for the initial grant of \$100 and, lest anyone think it was charity, remind that it purchased a service for Association members and many others which otherwise would not have been and would not now be available. Again, thank you.

editor

ANOTHER FORM OF TRANSITION

Transition's CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY AWARD this month goes to those staff at Heddingley Gaol in Winnipeg who booked off work to protest the hiring of an ex-prisoner. The ex-prisoner was hired to help find employment for inmates reaching the end of their sentences and aid in solving other post-release problems, a task none of the protesting staff seemed to feel was essential. For their ability to be steadfast in the face of inevitable change, and for their desire to continue a social service which is no service at all, we commend them.

The reasoning behind their protest is that the ex-prisoner is a security risk. They can't prove he is a security risk but wisely they have realized that anyone with a criminal record can be slandered at will without possibility of denial.

Let it not be said these guards do not have a valid complaint, for if it is accepted that the ex-prisoner is a security risk, it must also be accepted that his imprisonment did not "correct" him. What the protesting guards are doing, then, is not complaining about the hiring of an ex-prisoner. What they are complaining about is a corrections system which cannot produce citizens who are good enough to work in even so lowly a job as in a jail. Of course, the protesting guards do not realize this. So it is, therefore, that ignorance can be added to their merits.

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